

SUMMARY CHART SHOWING CONDITIONS OF SUPPRESSION OF
OPIUM AND POISONOUS DRUGS AS CONDUCTED BY THE
MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT OF PEIPING

(1) Conditions prevailed during the period of occupation
by the enemy.

A. Number of Opium Dens: 247

Note Pursuant to the decision of the National Government in 1930 on the policy of opium suppression, to the regulations governing the measures for suppression and to the orders for its suppression in specified periods and for the riddance of smoking habits within certain time-limits, the local authorities had, up to March in 1937, made good progress in carrying out the reforms when the suppression was almost completed. After the July 7th Incident, the Japanese reversed the policy of the National Government by legalizing opium smoking whereby 247 opium dens were licensed with doors thrown wide open to smokers whether or not they possessed permits and regardless of their ages. As a result the number of smokers increased day by day.

B. Opium Addicts

a. Number of licensed smokers	230,000
b. Number of non-licensed smokers	80,000
c. Number of casual smokers	100,000

Note The bogus regime encouraged opium smoking by the establishment of numerous opium dens in the central and convenient localities, thus enabling it to issue licenses to 23,000 smokers aside from some 80,000 unlicensed smokers. The number of casual smokers was more than the total of the former, making a daily total of some 200,000.

C. Quantity of opium consumed daily amounts to 3,000 'liang'
(Chinese ounces)

Note This quantity is taken from the estimated official figures of the daily sale of the licensed opium dens, exclusive of what the opium merchants clandestinely transported and sold which was about ten times as much. The quantity of daily consumption may therefore be taken as amounting to as much as 30,000 'liang' a day.

D. Sources of poisonous drugs.

- a. The Mongolian Border Association. ()
- b. The Raw Opium Guild.
- c. The Opium Dens Guild.
- d. The Opium Dens.
- e. The Ready Made Opium Companies.

Note With the exception of the Mongolian Border Association (), the above-mentioned organs were all formed under the auspices of the "Peking Opium Suppression Sub-Bureau." The functions of The Raw Opium Guild and The Opium Dens Guild were to undertake the transportation of opium, The Opium Dens, the sale of raw opium, The Ready Made Opium Companies, the sale of prepared opium, while the main sources of supply came from the Mongolian Border Association under the control of the bogus governments of Mongolia which were backed and encouraged by the Japanese to plant opium. The transportation and sale of heroin and morphia were mainly undertaken by the Japanese and Korean ronins whose business it was to supply the Chinese with these drugs, thus making those who became impoverished through smoking opium turn into dope fiends.

(2) Conditions since the inauguration of the present municipality.

A. Quantities of opium, heroin, white powder, etc. seized and burnt.

- a. Heroin 104,604 liang
- b. White powder 575,025 liang
- c. Opium 958,855.43 liang

Note All the above mentioned poisonous drugs were burned on 16 January 1946, in Tubg Tan Li PinChang () in obedience to telegraphic orders from President Chiang. Representatives of the related authorities, schools, churches, foreign and local communities were invited to supervise the public burning. After that, quantities of other poisonous drugs consisting of raw opium 100.75 ling, ready made opium 236.37 liang, opium ashes 203,868 liang, opium bulbs 7 liang, white powder 2 liang were seized and are now waiting to be burned.

B Steps to enforce suppression.

Note By order of President Chiang the suppression is to be completed by March 20, 1946 and the municipal government has already ordered the Bureau of Police, Bureau of Social Affairs, and Bureau of Public Health to make effective plan. The measures adopted are as follows:

1. Publicity
2. Registration and Investigation of Addicts
3. Examination of Addicts
4. Prosecution of Narcotics Addicts
5. Curing of Addicts of Habits
6. Instruction of Addicts
7. Examination of Addicts

The above measures are to be gradually enforced.

C. Conditions prevailing in carrying out the Suppression Measures

1. Number of registered smokers 5,501

Note The above addicts have been registered between 10 Feb. and 6 Mar. 1946 when the Bureau of Social Affairs instructed the Chief of Pao () and Chia () to conduct in cooperation with the Bureau of Police and of Public Health investigations and registrations of the addicts whose names appeared in the registration book of addicts of the puppet Peking Opium Suppression Bureau.

2. Number of addicts under treatment for curing 5,501

Note Following the inauguration of the present municipal government all the 247 opium dens licensed by the bogus regime were closed by order. Addicts who have voluntarily given up smoking opium as a result of the rigorous suppressing measures amount to several tens of thousands. Those casual addicts have already cured themselves. The number of addicts who are now under curing amount as many as 5,501.

3. The number of opium and narcotics treatment hospitals

- a. For free treatment 11

Note For convenience of the addicts to be cured the municipal government has established in different parts of the city 11 hospitals to cure poor addicts free of charge and to investigate and examine addict suspects. Each hospital can accommodate 360 persons who are expected to get cured in 15 days under the charge of 3 doctors and 16 nurses. Eight kinds of drugs which are made by the Hua Pei Medicine Manufacture Co. from the prescription of the National Health Administration, are distributed to the addicts to be cured attention being given to respective their ages, health conditions by each hospital.

- b. For Paid Treatment 18

Note These hospitals are set up in the better accommodated hospitals in the city under the auspices of the Bureau of Public Health. While the numbers of the beds in these hospitals differ, the total number of beds is at present 628.

4. The steps to be taken after the expiration of the time-limits in the suppression of opium smoking.

After 20 March 1946 the deadline time-limit for the suppression of the opium smoking, all offenders, found guilty of resumed smoking or clandestinely smoking, transporting and selling of opium, will be severely dealt with in accordance with the Regulations governing Suppression of Opium and Narcotics.

Municipal Government of Peiping

22 March 1946